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General Summary of News.

EUROPE.

A private Letter from London, dated at the latter end of February, in speaking of the contest between William Taylor Money, Charles Elton Prescott, and John G. Ravenshaw, for a seat in the Direction of the East India Company, says that it was more keenly and warmly supported by the friends of each party than any election that had ever before been known in Leadenhall street.

Mr. Money was, from the first, the favorite of the majority of the Directors, or of the House, as it is termed; but the issue was quite uncertain before the ballot and the scrutiny.

A seat in the India Direction, will now, says the writer, be highly considered, since neither of the three candidates above named could have expended less than £ 40,000 sterling!

India patronage was indeed so highly valued in this case, that nine Proprietors of India Stock were dragged over from Amsterdam, to vote on the occasion, a similar instance of which was never known before, since the incorporation of the Company, and the very ends and corners of the British Isles were ransacked for votes to carry the day.

The writer adds, that shares of the Phoenix Fire Office, which fell to £ 22 10 0, when the Directors could hardly be prevented from taking up their hats and dispersing, had since risen to £ 250, and were then, at the time of his writing, worth £ 5000. (500 probably was meant, tho' 5000 is written.)

The same Letter, in speaking of Mr. Owen's labours to reform the world, and introduce a new system of education and government in Europe, says—The general opinion here in England is that Mr. Owen could do more in Hindoostan than he would be allowed to attempt in Europe, as the people of India need it still more, and are fitter to receive it! He does not, however, subscribe to such an opinion himself, and there would be few here, we should think, who would be anxious to have the experiment tried.

Among the topics of interest relating to India at home, we have met with a singular case, which had long occupied the attention of the Court of Chancery, but which came to be argued in February last, of which the following are the heads:

The original bill was filed in 1790, and in 1800 the case was referred to the Master for his Report. In 1803 it was heard by the House of Lords, who, in 1806, made a conditional order, confirming the decision given, provided the Master's Report was correct. To this Report exceptions, amounting in number to ninety-one, were taken. These exceptions came to be urged before his Honour.

The Solicitor General said, that although the case had been frequently commented on before, some detail of the circumstances would be requisite, that his Honour might clearly

see the grounds on which the exceptions were founded. The defendant, Mr. Keighley, had in the year 1772 gone to the East Indies as a writer, where he was subsequently employed by the Company as their agent at the factory of Bauleah, in Bengal, for the purpose of providing silk for the use of the Company.

On his engagement by the Company, he entered into a covenant, which it was important to consider; as by some of its agreements, he engaged to procure the silk at the market prices, and to charge no more to the Company for it, than what he himself paid, and also to accept no gift, gratuity, nor emolument from any person from whom he purchased. By this agreement, independent of the sum of 614 current rupees allowed to him as a monthly salary, and of the sum of 1048 rupees granted to him for incidental expenses, he was permitted to trade with the other parts of India for his own separate use and emolument.

According to the mode agreed on for the purchase of the silk, advertisements were to be published in three different languages, the English, Hindoostanee, and Persian, which were to be circulated when any quantity of the commodity was required. However, in the years 1779, 1780, 1781, and 1782, he contrived to enter into a fictitious agreement with two persons in his own employment, named Daltarham Ghose and Annunderam Sircar, who, under pretence of selling the silk, were to receive one rupee for each hundred rupees which were expended in the purchase. By means therefore of these feigned contracts, large profits were obtained on the silk procured for the Company. He afterwards produced his accounts at Fort William, where the board of Trade was, to which he was bound to subject them, where they were settled. After that time, he having passed the various gradations, was raised to a higher situation.

In the year 1786, Lord Cornwallis was sent to India, with the hope that his great mind would be able to procure a remedy for the numerous oppressions and extortions under which that country groaned. The conduct of the defendant was discovered, and in 1789 an action was brought against him in India, where he pleaded that his accounts had been settled. On account of ill health he left that country in 1790, and the original bill was filed in England soon after his arrival. He continued to plead that his accounts had been settled; but when forced to relinquish that plea, he argued, that according to the practice of the country, he was authorised to take a commission of 10 per cent. on the silk he purchased.

The Court of Chancery ordered the Master to take an account of the silk purchased by the defendant. Instead, however, of pursuing the task marked out for him, the Master entered into an account of what was the value of a cocoon or silk egg in the different provinces in India; and then, after a long calculation of the differences, stated that the East India Company was indebted to Mr. Keighley in the enormous sum of 67,000*l.* instead of his being indebted to them the sum of eighteen thousand pounds, which was their demand for the profit derived by him from the purchase of the silk.

How the Master could have formed this extraordinary report, it was to him difficult to conceive. To it, however, there were exceptions taken, and his Honour might feel surprise on learning that they were in number 91. Whether the Counsel for the defendant would require that all the exceptions should be argued, he could not pretend to determine, but if they were all to be argued at length, they would certainly occupy much of his Honour's time.

The Vice Chancellor observed, that all the exceptions should certainly be heard, but as the day was far advanced, they could not be heard to-day. He would, however, on an early day, when he would dedicate his attention to them. In the mean time, he hoped that the Counsel would transmit to him the authenticated papers immediately connected with the former hearings of the case.

This is the last notice that we have found of the case in the English Papers before us. We shall not fail, however, if we meet with the sequel, and the decision made in the case, to lay it before our readers.

We copied, a few days ago, from a French Journal, says the Editor of the Observer, an offer of marriage made by an illustrious nobleman, Count Sarsfield Lucan. The Wexford Herald affords us, as will appear by the subjoined article from that paper, some curious information respecting this gentleman:—"The public will perhaps be anxious to learn, in a more distinct manner, who it is that wishes to enter into the bonds of matrimony with 'a lady capable of supporting the rank and titles which she will acquire by her union with Count Sarsfield Lucan.' We feel great pleasure in the reflection, that the county—we believe the town, of Wexford has the honour of being the birth-place of this great personage, so nearly connected with the Sovereigns of Europe. This gentleman's name is Codd, a poor and ignorant stocking-weaver, who lately lived and carried on the hosiery business in a low and mean dwelling outside the town, in a place called Duke-street, which is named after his father, who was called Duke Codd. The son, Nicholas Macdonald Sarsfield Codd, was very much addicted to the habit of giving a particular and tiresome description of the lives and feats of his ancestors, to those who, out of curiosity or amusement, would listen to the recital. A parchment roll in his possession contains the births, names, titles, particular feats, &c. of the several branches of that family (Sarsfield,) from which he claims descent, and it takes its rise from a considerably earlier period than the expulsion of James II. He mentions several great landed estates in this county, of which, he says, he and his family have been unjustly deprived. There are other equally poor and ignorant individuals dispersed through this and other counties in the kingdom, who, we have reason to believe, lay claim to estates under similar circumstances, and confidently expect that the period will restore the properties of which they have been deprived! The moment that the Bourbons were restored to their true and legitimate rights, our Hero set off to France, to add to the influx of our fashionable countrymen. After the lapse of about three months he returned; and shortly after again visited France, and found means, with a certificate which obtained a few signatures here, to make himself known to some members of the Royal family, from whom we learn he has obtained a commission in a regiment. Such is the 'strange eventful history' of Count Sarsfield Lucan."

At the late East Riding Sessions, held at Beverly, an annual number of atrocious criminals were brought up for trial, and sentence of transportation passed upon the greater part of them. Among them was the mother of Snowden Dunhill, whose gang was for many years the terror of the East Riding, and who owed the greatest part of their crimes to her instruction; her first husband having been hanged, and her second transported. At the bar, she presented something of the grotesque and dreadful figure of Meg Merrilies, and after sentence was passed on her by the Chairman, she threw up her hands to

wards heaven, and hoped "the Almighty would sink the whole Bench to perdition."

The anniversary of Mr. Fox was celebrated by the party who profess an adherence to his political principles, and it is thus mentioned in the Morning Chronicle of the 25th of Jan.

"The anniversary of the Birth of our most lamented Patriot and Statesman, Mr. Fox, falling this year on Sunday, the same was commemorated on Saturday last, by the Fox Club, at the Freemason's Tavern. Lord Holland was in the chair, and he was supported by

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Tavistock, Lord William and Lord John Russell, Lord William Fitzgerald, Lord Archibald Hamilton, Sir Ronald Ferguson, Sir Arthur Pigott, Mr. Lambton, Mr. Brougham, Mr. D. North, Colonel Davies, Admiral Fleming, Mr. Barnett, Colonel Hughes, Mr. Charles Fox, Mr. Graham, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Macleod, Mr. Ellice, Mr. Serjeants Lens, Runnington and Heywood, Mr. Sarslet, Mr. Martin. Mr. J. Warre, Mr. Ord, Mr. Allen, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Denman, Mr. Stewart Nicholson, Mr. Trippe, Mr. F. Adam, and a number of other most respectable characters.

Lord Holland, in an eloquent address, said, that for many years that club had met to commemorate the virtues and services of Mr. Fox. The veneration in which he was held by all those who remembered the irresistible eloquence with which he supported the cause of civil and religious liberty, as well as of justice and humanity wherever assailed, was proved by the constancy of their attachment to his principles. And indeed, they were in fact so pure, so benevolent, and incontrovertible, that even the younger part of the present Company, who had not had the advantage of hearing the eloquence with which he enforced those principles, cherished them in their hearts, and made them the rule of their conduct. It was not merely the transcendent ability which he displayed in the maintenance of doctrines so intelligible and so happily calculated to promote and secure the happiness of the people, and to extend the blessings of liberty to the most remote nations, that called forth their admiration, but it was the inflexible perseverance with which he exerted his unparalleled talents, through every species of obstruction, and to the latest period of his life, in their support. In this, at least, said the Noble Lord, we may emulate his conduct. If we cannot approach the height of his eloquence in enforcing his doctrines, we may imitate his constancy, firmness, and integrity, in the maintenance of them. Sure he was, that the more his principles and political maxims were examined, the more indelibly would they be fixed on upright and honorable minds. And from this he was sure that time would not diminish the respect in which the memory of Mr. Fox was held, and that that Club would meet for many more years than it had yet been established, to commemorate his services, and to conform themselves in the faithful discharge of the political legacy he had left to his countrymen. He concluded with giving "The Memory of Mr. Fox," which was drunk with silence.

The Noble Lord, in the various toasts which he proposed, all in illustration of the principles of civil and religious liberty, or in grateful testimony to the exertions of eminent Statesmen and Patriots, such as the second toast—"Earl Grey, the most zealous, consistent, and eloquent supporter of Mr. Fox's principles"—and the toast of—"Mr. Tierney, and those who support him in Parliament"—kept the numerous company in a state of animation and hilarity by the novelty and elegance of the appropriate sentiments, such as we have never witnessed on any preceding occasion.

The same occasion will be commemorated this day at Edinburgh by the Foxites of Scotland, Sir Alexander Ramsay, of Balmain, in the Chair.

It will also be celebrated by the Foxites of Norfolk the Earl of Albemarle in the Chair.

The Hulsean Prize at Cambridge, for the last year, has been adjudged to William Peach, Esq. B. A. of St. John's College, for his Essay on "The Probable Influence of Revelation upon the Writings of the Heathen Philosophers, and the Morals of the Heathen World."

The personal property of the late Mr. John Curtois (formerly a hair-dresser) amounts to between 240,000*fr.* and 250,000*fr.*

The wife of an Englishman of distinction recently died in Paris. The husband was inconsolable at his loss, and would not quit the mortal remains of his once-dear partner. He directed the preparations for the funeral, and accompanied the sepulchral procession to the burial-ground of Pere-la-Chaise. On arriving there, he requested that a spot of ground might be assigned him for the grave, the exorbitant demand for which is, alas! but too generally known. He was told the price of it would be 100 francs per yard, and a donation of 50 francs to the poor. 'You will require two yards,' said they, 'consequently you must pay 250 francs.' At these words, the Englishman took out of his pocket two pieces of 20 francs each, and pointing to the coffin containing the body of his late wife, in a weeping voice answered:—*Let her be interred upright!*

Bavaria.—Extract of letter from Bavaria:—"We have witnessed here a superb funeral of the Baron Hornstein, a Courtier; but the result is what induces me to mention it in my letter. Two days after, the workmen entered the Mausoleum, when they witnessed an object which petrified them! At the door of the sepulchre lay a body covered with blood—it was the mortal remains of this favorite of Courts and Princes. The Baron was buried alive! On recovering from his trance, he had forced the lid of the coffin, and endeavoured to escape from the charnel house—it was impossible; and therefore, in a fit of desperation, as it is supposed, he dashed his brains out against the wall. The Royal Family, and indeed the whole city, are plunged in grief at the horrid catastrophe."

There is now living in the village of Salowia, in Lithuania, in the Government of Grodno, an old man, named Nicholas Bulanowski, who is 114 years of age, and who, with his children (two sons and a daughter), the youngest of whom is 60, still labours in the fields.

A farmer of Louvain died suddenly on the 2d of Feb. in the 107th year of his age. He constantly enjoyed good health.

An official statistical estimate of the Prussian Monarchy has recently been published. Its details are as follow:

Extent 5,928 square geographical leagues, at 15 leagues to a degree. Population (1817)—10,588,157 souls, making 2,106 to each square league. Males from 15 to 60 years of age—3,028,448.—Of 464,191 newly-born infants, 38,585 were illegitimate.

The mortality for the above year has been 2 in 69, that is on 33 men and 30 women. A ninth of the accidental deaths is attributed to parents neglecting the benefits of vaccine inoculation; two ninths to suicide or drowning, by individuals bathing in the rivers.

Since the return of Prince Hardenberg, several changes have been spoken of. It is said, that there will be a council of Ministers, and that the Prince will be President.

Constantinople, Dec. 26.—It was on the 13th of December, that the impatience of the Sultan and the whole nation was satisfied. The brig of the Pasha of Egypt, which had on board the leader of the formidable sects of the Wahabees, Abdallah, his Mufti, and his Treasurer, together with the treasures plundered by the Wahabees from the Temple at Mecca, and now

recovered, arrived on that day in the port of this city. The Sultan was immediately informed of it, and the following day the prisoners, loaded with chains, were led through several streets of Constantinople, and brought before the Divan. After some questions had been put to them, and their answers noted down, they were sent to the house of Mehmed Ali Pasha, where they remained for the night. But the Sultan was so incensed at this, that he caused them to be thrown the next day into the lowest dungeon of the Bostangi-Pasha; there they remained till the 17th, in rigorous confinement.

On this the Sultan, followed by a great multitude of people, repaired in solemn procession to the Eski Serai (Old Palace), to receive in this place the congratulations of the great men on the victory over the Wahabees. After the Grand Vizier, the High Admiral, and the Chief of the Scribes or Legists, had bowed respectfully at the foot of the throne, the criminal Abdallah, with his Mufti and Treasurer, were brought in, chained, by the Chief of the Janissaries. The incensed Monarch looked angrily at them, caused the Tartars, who had brought them hither, to be invested with the sable pelisses, in their presence, and hereupon the Sheikh of Islam announced to them their sentence of death, for the execution of which the Sultan gave a sign. Immediately hereupon the chief Abdallah was beheaded at the gate of the Imperial Palace, his Mufti opposite the gate of the Vizier, and his Treasurer in the Place of the Burnt Pillar. Their bodies and heads remained exposed to view three days, but no tafta or tablet announcing their crime was fastened to them, as is usually done. It is said that a seal was found upon Abdallah ben Savod, which besides the history of his name, bore on it the title of Khaliph.

On the same day arrived two Tartars of the Pasha of Damascus, with the happy intelligence that the Pilgrims of Mecca had safely passed the desert, and accomplished their journey. The Tartars brought several vessels, filled with the water from the sacred spring Zemzem, and other presents from the holy city.

The Porte is constantly employed in the most active measures to ensure tranquillity and security in the city. The formidable corps of the Janissaries now receives punishments for its numerous mutinies. One of its first officers has lately been banished to Cyprus, and two others strangled in the castles on the Bosphorus. Four other officers, convicted of robbery and murder, have had the same fate.

AFRICA.

Tripoli.—Private accounts from Tripoli, say that the Governor of Fezzan had arrived there by sea with a rich cargo of Negro slaves, elephants' teeth, ostrich feathers, &c. worth 300,000 heavy piasters. It is said to belong principally to the Dey. However the continued traffic in slaves is to be lamented, which even some Christian Powers have not yet abandoned; it is consolatory to learn that the Dey of Tripoli has sent out no cruizers since last summer, and seems inclined to turn his attention to agriculture.

The new mission for exploring the interior of Africa, is under the direction of Mr. Ritchie, late private secretary to our Ambassador at Paris. His companion and second in the mission is Lieutenant Lyon, late of his Majesty's ship Albion, now at Malta, who volunteered and was appointed at the recommendation of Admiral Sir Charles Penrose, as being peculiarly qualified for this service. They are accompanied by Monsieur Dupont, a French naturalist; also by a surgeon and a carpenter. The Pasha and a military escort attended them from Tripoli (where they now are) to Mourzuk, and they are to have a like escort throughout their progress. Mr. Ritchie is a young man of great research, abilities, and prudence.

ASIA.

Secrora.—A Letter which has reached us from hence, dated 29th of June, informs us that the earthquake felt so extensively over the greater part of India, subject to Bengal, on the 16th ultimo, was experienced at the same hour, (about half-past eight) very strongly at Secrora. The writer adds, that he had received intelligence of its having been also felt at Fyzabad, at Lucknow, and at Cawnpore.

Chittagong.—Letters from this station dated the 3d instant, state that the weather has been so violently tempestuous, as to unroof half the houses of the country, and the deluge of rain that has fallen, has washed away all the soil from those portions of the hills which were more immediately exposed to its fury.

Mymensing.—A Letter which has reached us from this station, dated the 24th of June, says:—Since the violent hurricane which was experienced throughout the district on the night of the 29th, we have scarcely had a dry day.

Saugor Island.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir, In looking over some old Papers the other day, I found the following Extract of a Letter from Government which as it may perhaps contain information not generally known to the Gentlemen engaged in the Saugor Island speculation, I forward to you, that you may, if you think proper, give it a place in your Journal.

I am, Sir, Your's obediently,

July 7, 1819.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Extract of a Letter from the Secretary to Government.

"I am directed to inform you that the Honorable the Vice President in Council has been pleased to resolve that the Island of Saugor be separated from the district of Midnapore, that the Criminal Jurisdiction be put under the Calcutta Magistrates, and that the Civil Jurisdiction of the Island be annexed to the Zillah of Hooghly."

Council Chamber,
March 4, 1802.

Veterinazy.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir, I am so far removed from the immediate scene of discussion, that it is almost too late for me to offer you my remarks upon the Correspondence of your friends W. M.—C. D.—G. H.—and C. HOLLAND, who, after saying a great deal, have not much obliged the public in their conclusions that there are no cases for Coffin-joint, lameness, none for Kumree, and very few for Bursanttee,

The latter Gentleman seems merely to have joined in purpose to pay a compliment to the transcendent abilities of W. M. which no man in his senses would ever dispute; nor does he advance any thing to disprove Mr. Sewel's claim to originality in this practice, by observing that he never knew Mr. Coleman recommend it; probably for the same reason C. D. alleges W. M. never recommended it.

All these sages having neglected to give the Public any specific cure or prescription for the Kumree and Bursanttee which they introduce into their search after a cure for Coffin-joint lameness, allow me to prescribe the only one much expe-

rience has taught me to be applicable to the former disease, when more severe than very slight.

A pill of lead administered with a little gun-powder, unless the patient be valuable for pedigree and requires to be kept for procreation, which this disease does not in the least effect; then leave him entirely to nature.

In cases of Bursanttee, I would recommend, when they are obstinate, the use of the knife, followed immediately by the hot iron; afterwards, that the hard edges of the sores be always kept down even with the natural surface of the parts affected, by the daily application of all, or of any of the following caustics: butyre of antimony, lunar caustic, red precipitate, blue vitriol, chunam water, quick-silver dissolved in vitriolic acid an ounce to a pint and a spoonful at a time with lint bandages. The frequent changing of these lotions is more likely to hasten the cure than constant continuance of any of them, but this must be regulated by the progress made on the flesh to which it is applied, and which generally is found to vary according to the constitution of the animal under treatment. Dry food in moderate quantities is recommended for the patient.

The above is probably the best and easiest remedy for the Bursanttee known; and as it is untrammelled with technical phrasology, and the puff of abstruse science, (though consistent with legitimate practice I believe) I recommend it to all who have afflicted horses; and if any are cured, it will afford ample gratification to the well-wisher of W. M.—C. D.—G. H.—C. HOLLAND—and all the world besides.

Kamoun,
June 10, 1819.

TIMOTHY.

Want of Medical Aid.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

In one of your late Numbers, I observed a Letter dated near Commercolly, stating the case of a poor unfortunate boy, who had been mangled by an alligator, and expressing a surprise at the fact of their not being a medical man in all this district. I am sorry to say, that we have now something worse than alligators among us here to carry off unfortunate wretches, without any medical aid to arrest its ravages. I allude to the Cholera Morbus, which has lately made its appearance, and is daily carrying off numbers of the natives, who, the moment they are attacked with it, have no other alternative but to resign themselves to their fate without any means of attempting a cure, their being no medical man within eighty or a hundred miles of them; and I am convinced, that hundreds of lives are now lost that might be saved, if there was a medical man to prescribe for them the moment they are seized with the disorder.

You will be astonished to hear that there are no less than five thousand souls employed daily, by the Commercial Resident in the employ of the Honorable East India Company, and at present from five to six hundred daily in the constructing of the public buildings carrying on here. If we include all the growers of silk for the Government there cannot be less than a population of about ten thousand souls, in the employ of the Honorable Company, without a medical man to be found among them; although every Battalion of eight hundred men is granted a Surgeon and an Assistant.

One would hope that under the present enlightened Government of India, which adopts every possible means of improving the condition of the people of the country, this evil would need only to be represented through the proper channels to be immediately redressed.

Munsitpore,
July 4, 1819.

A. L.

River Adventure.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

It was my fortune, some time since, to witness, on a most beautiful and romantic part of the Ganges, a sudden and tremendous storm, which though of short duration, far exceeded in violence any I had ever before experienced, though I have been a wanderer by sea and land for many years. The awful concussion produced by the meeting of dark clouds strongly charged with electric fluid, was beyond conception appalling; but the blaze of the wide arch of heaven, intersected by forked streams of the more dangerous lightning, gleaming upon the roaring bosom of the "ancient of rivers," the torrents that descended, not "as the gentle rain from heaven" of Britain's genial clime, but in solid sheets of water from clouds heavy and overcharged, finished a picture grand and tremendous beyond description. Its terrific beauty was heightened by the dazzling foam and roaring of the river furiously agitated by the meeting of three distinct currents, into that overwhelming body of water, commonly designated "the bore." The dash of it was deafening, and the different bodies of foam collected by the scattered rocks, presented one of the most striking, animated, and beautiful objects creation could present, when contrasted with the gloom left by the intervals of each burst of the electric fluid, upon an adjacent wood, where trees, ancient as the soil, rising with majestic grandeur from the border of the river, bent their time-worn branches over the roaring current.

When all the elemental powers blend in union, or, clashed in opposition, 'strive for the mastery,' the most awful climax of grandeur that can interest the human mind, or seize on the human passions, is presented to the astonished eye of man. Such scenes are subjects of reflection alike to the moralist and the philosopher, and are calculated to arouse their mental energies to a more enlarged conception of Almighty power,—to an awful contemplation of the works of an All-Merciful Creator. They strike immediate conviction to every faculty of the soul, and present a striking emblem of Omnipotence.

Let me intreat your patience, while I relate the scene that followed, which formed a complete contrast to the preceding one:—The elements were hushed, and the moon

— "Indistinct and vast,
Like a broad shield,"

arose at first involved in haze, shedding a gloomy shade upon mountain, grave, and mosque. The yellow gilding of the hills at length gradually and imperceptibly became brighter and brighter, and as "the useful light" pursued her majestic march up the heavens, the glow increased, until

"A flood of glory burst from all the skies."

Innumerable glittering meteors appeared glancing from the gently undulating waves of the Ganges, and as the soft and beautiful planet dispersed the heavy gloom, and cast a serene light over wood and water, ten thousand centres of systems attended in her train, and strewed her path with splendour. While contemplating the beauty of the scene, and with every faculty entranced by a secret sympathy with the glowing freshness of the varied objects around me, I landed, with an awful solemnity impressed on my mind, which imperceptibly gave way to livelier sensations, as my pleased attention fixed on the picturesque scenery of the silver-tinted landscape.

An ancient mosque, by the side of a gentle stream, invited my steps to view it nearer. It was covered with ivy, and over-

run with briars and underwood, yet still "majestic even in its ruins." Here might the gloomy imagination picture to itself the dreary dungeon of moslem power, "with many a midnight murder fed," or such a scene, "so sad, so solemn," might induce the moralist to exclaim, "We move along in one funeral procession, which conveys individuals, kingdoms, and empires, with their passions, their monuments, their languages, to the tomb."

It was an observation of Seneca, that "where a spring rises, or a river flows, there should we build altars, and offer sacrifices." This idea (though it has its source from a different cause) seems to have been prevalent among the natives of Hindostan, or rather of the whole continent of India, for mosques; Hindoo temples, with images of the deities of the eastern mythology, and altars consecrated to their worship, are to be found universally by the side of rivers, or near springs.

These thoughts occurred to me whilst viewing the ruined mosque, which stood near the verge of an extensive mango grove, whose widely spreading branches formed an impenetrable barrier against the destructive blasts of the winds from the river, and formed a bower of silence suited to meditation.

The calm was suddenly interrupted by a low plaintive voice of mourning, and loud cries of distress, uttered in the Bengallee language. Startled by the sound, at such a time, and in such a place,—I listened—and discovered them to proceed from the interior of the mosque. I at first imagined the distress to be caused by the late storm, and that some poor boatmen were lamenting the loss of their means of subsistence; but I was soon convinced from the almost smothered voice of the mourners that it originated from deeper misery. I hesitated, knowing the prejudices of the natives, and fearing my approach might inflict additional pain, but a louder shriek fixed my determination.

I flew to the spot, and by the faint light of the moon, groped my way to the dungeon, (for such it really was) from whence the sound issued. The rays of light that entered the dreary abyss, were just sufficient to give "a local habitation and a name" to Milton's idea of "darkness visible." I called aloud, but in vain, the voice of distress had ceased. Imagination now began to wander, and my curiosity, to know the cause of these strange sounds from such a place, was inflamed to the highest pitch.

I entered, and was proceeding to that part of the dungeon from whence I imagined the voices came, when I found myself suddenly precipitated into a deep pit; the shrieks immediately increased with tenfold quickness and terror. As I was then in the vicinity of the hills near Bhaugulpore, I at first imagined this was a resort of the hill robbers; but on recovering my legs, and feeling that in my descent I had sustained no other injury than a few bruises, my first object was to discover who my fellow sufferers were, for I discovered by the exclamations I heard, that I had two.

The result of my enquiry was, that my companion in this den were two Hindoostanee boys, natives of an adjacent village; they had pursued an owl into the cell, and unconscious of the pit, had fallen head-foremost in, and received several violent contusions. After a variety of schemes and indefatigable efforts, I at length succeeded in releasing myself and companions from this dungeon "horrible on all sides round," though I was several times near exclaiming

"Hope comes not here, that comes to all."

Dinapore,
June 27, 1819.

E. J.

Military.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JULY 3, 1819.

Captain Llewellyn Conroy, of the 12th Regiment of Native Infantry, has been permitted by the Honorable the Court of Directors to return to his duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank.

With reference to General Orders of the 7th of May last, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the grant of Sonat Rupees (450) Four Hundred and Fifty, to Lieutenant Colonel Houston, Commanding the Cavalry Depot at Cawnpore, on account of the preparation of Caps for the Men of the Cavalry Depot, for the Biennial Supply, comprizing the years 1818 and 1819.

The Accountant to the Military Department is directed to adopt immediate measures for the payment of the above advance.

It having been brought under the notice of Government, that inconvenience frequently occurs to the Troops under this Presidency, from the refusal of Shroffs and others, to receive, in exchange for Articles purchased from them, the Money in possession of the Soldiery, when not the local Currency of the place, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, with a view to obviate future inconvenience of this nature, is pleased to direct, that in all cases of Detachments moving from one province to another, where a different Currency prevails, the Officer Commanding shall receive from his Men the Money brought by them from the Province they have left, and apply to the nearest Collector to exchange it for a corresponding Amount in the Currency of the District; that is to say, for one hundred (100) Calcutta Sicca Rupees, carried by the Soldiery from the Lower to the Western Provinces of this Presidency, they will be entitled to receive one hundred and four and a half (104½) Rupees of the Benares, Furruckabad, or Lucknow Currency, these being all considered in the Payment of the Military as of equal value with the Sonat Rupee; and vice versa, for one hundred (100) of either of these Rupees received in the Western, and brought into the Lower Provinces, the Soldiery will be entitled to receive in exchange Rupees (95½) Ninety-five and Eleven Annas Calcutta Siccas.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Adjustment of Rank:

Infantry.

Brevet Colonel and Senior Lieutenant Colonel George Hanbury Pine to be Colonel of a Regiment, from the 24th January 1819, vice Crow, deceased.

Senior Major Dennis Harman Dalton to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Baillie, retired with rank from the 9th Dec. 1818, vice Lumsden, retired. Major Watson Hunter to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Nicholl, retired with rank from the 14th January 1819, vice Arnold, promoted.

Major Robert James Latter to be Lieutenant Colonel, with rank from the 24th January 1819, vice Pine, promoted.

28th Regiment Native Infantry.

Brevet Major and Captain John Owen to be Major, from the 9th December 1818, in succession to Dalton, promoted.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant Patrick Martin Hay to be Captain Lieutenant, from the 9th Dec. 1818, in succession to Dalton, promoted.

Captain Lieutenant Patrick Martin Hay to be Captain of a Company, from the 1st January 1819, the date abolishing the rank of Captain Lieutenant.

29th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Robert Clement Gartham to be Major, from the 14th January 1819, vice Hunter, promoted.

supernumerary Captain John McGregor, is brought on the strength of the Regiment.

30th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Thomas Gilbert Alder to be Major, from the 24th January 1819, vice Latter, promoted.

supernumerary Captain William Mackie, is brought on the strength of the Regiment.

9th Regiment Native Infantry.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant John Thomas to be Captain Lieutenant, from the 21st October 1818, vice Oliver, promoted.

Captain Lieutenant John Thomas to be Captain of a Company, from the 1st January 1819, (the rank of Captain Lieutenant abolished.)

Medical Department.

Assistant Surgeon James Mellis, M. D. to be Surgeon, vice McNabb, retired with rank from the 21st May 1819, vice Balfour, deceased.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.*Infantry.*

Colonel Robert Bourke Gregory, C. B. date of rank 6th November 1818, vice Baillie, struck off to Senior List.

Colonel John Arnold, C. B. date of rank 14th January 1819, vice Stafford, deceased.

Lieutenant Colonel John Weston, date of rank 30th June 1818, vice Baillie, retired.

Lieutenant Colonel Lawrence Burke Morris, date of rank 1st August 1818, for the Ceylon Volunteer augmentation.

Lieutenant Colonel William Richards, date of rank 3d September 1818, vice Mabert, deceased.

Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Duncan, date of rank 20th October 1818, vice Kelly, deceased.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Whitehead, date of rank 21st October 1818, vice Nicholl, retired.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Penson, date of rank 6th November 1818, vice Gregory, promoted.

2d Regiment Native Infantry.

Major William Charles Lewis Bird, date of rank 20th October 1818, vice Duncan, promoted.

Captain Peter Jeremie, date of rank 20th October 1818, vice Bird, promoted.

Captain Lieutenant Joseph Harris, date of rank 20th October 1818, vice Jeremie, promoted.

3d Regiment Native Infantry.

Major William Beasley Walker, date of rank 1st August 1818, vice Morris, promoted.

Captain William Decluzau, date of rank 1st August 1818, vice Walker, promoted.

Captain Lieutenant Robert Rich, date of rank 1st August 1818, vice Decluzau, promoted.

9th Regiment Native Infantry.

Major William Brookes, date of rank 21st October 1818, vice Whitehead, promoted.

Captain Thomas Samuel Oliver, date of rank 21st October 1818, vice Brookes, promoted.

13th Regiment Native Infantry.

Major Barre Richard William Latter, date of rank 3d September 1818, vice Richards, promoted.

Captain Alexander Trotter, date of rank 3d September 1818, vice Latter, promoted.

Captain Lieutenant Richard Ashford, date of rank 3d September 1818, vice Trotter, promoted.

20th Regiment Native Infantry.

Major Robert Hampton, date of rank 30th June 1818, vice Weston, promoted.

Captain John Gordon, date of rank 30th June 1818, vice Hampton, promoted.

Captain Lieutenant John Seppings, date of rank 30th June 1818, vice Gordon, promoted.

27th Regiment Native Infantry.

Major John Truscott, date of rank 6th November 1818, vice Penson, promoted.

Captain Thomas Young, date of rank 6th November 1818, vice Truscott, promoted.

Captain Lieutenant Robert Rayner Young, date of rank 6th November 1818, vice T. Young, promoted.

Captain Robert Rayner Young, date of rank 1st January 1819, the rank of Captain Lieutenant abolished.

28th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain William Spencer Webb, date of rank 9th December 1818, vice Owen, promoted.

Medical Department.

Surgeon John Howell, date of rank 12th August 1818, vice McNabb, retired.

Surgeon William Findon, date of rank 19th August 1818, vice Evans, deceased.

Surgeon Oswald Hunter, date of rank 19th September 1818, vice Ovington, deceased.

Surgeon David Renton, date of rank 25th November 1818, vice Richardson, deceased.

Surgeon Thomas Crichton, date of rank 21st January 1819, vice Dickson, promoted.

Surgeon John Stephens, date of rank 9th May 1819, vice Bunce, dec.

The Governor General in Council is further pleased to promote the undermentioned Ensigns to the rank of Lieutenant, from the 1st of January 1819, to supply existing vacancies:

John Smith, John William Stiles, and Solomon Boileau.

FORT WILLIAM, July 7, 1819.

The undermentioned Gentlemen having furnished Certificates and Counterpart Covenant of their Appointments as Cadets of Infantry, and Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, are admitted to the Service accordingly.

Infantry.

Mr. William Glasgow, and Mr. George Carey:

Medical Department.

Mr. Poyntz Stewart.

The Cadets are promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the dates of their Commissions to be adjusted hereafter.

W. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Officers are posted to Regiments and Battalions as follows:

Colonel Arnold from the 23d to the 19th Regiment Native Infantry.
Colonel Powell (Lieutenant General) from the 19th to the 23d Regiment Native Infantry.

Colonel Haldane, C. B., from the 30th to the 26th Regiment Native Infantry.

Colonel Pine (new promotion) to the 30th Regiment Native Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. N. Smith from the 2d Battalion 18th to the 1st Battalion 12th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Weston to the 2d Battalion 30th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dalton (new promotion) to the 2d Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson from the 1st Battalion 27th to the 2d Battalion 18th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter (new promotion) to the 1st Battalion 27th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Latter (new promotion) to the 1st Battalion 30th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hennessy from the 1st Battalion 12th to the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry.

Brevet Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel Tetley from the 1st Battalion 24th to the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel White from the 1st Battalion 30th to the 1st Battalion 24th Regiment Native Infantry.

9th Regiment Native Infantry.

1st Battalion, ———. 2d Battalion, Captain J. Thomas.

12th Regiment Native Infantry.

1st Battalion, Major G. Knight. 2d Battalion, ———.

18th Regiment Native Infantry.

1st Battalion, Major Pagan. 2d Battalion, Major Collyer.

28th Regiment Native Infantry.

1st Battalion, Captain P. M. Hay. 2d Battalion, Major J. Owens.

29th Regiment Native Infantry.

1st Battalion, Major W. H. Perkins. 2d Battalion, Major R. C. Garnham.

30th Regiment Native Infantry.

1st Battalion, Major Lewis Wiggins. 2d Battalion, Major T. G. Alder.

Officiating Superintending Surgeon Lowe is posted to the Dinapore Division of the Army, the Head Quarters of which, at that Station, he is to join with all convenient expedition.

Surgeon Chalmers, doing duty with the 3d Battalion Ceylon Volunteers, is posted to the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, and will join the 1st Battalion of it at Barrackpore.

Acting Assistant Surgeons Smith and Bell, the former doing duty with the 2d Battalion Ceylon Volunteers, and the latter with the 1st Battalion 20th Regiment, are appointed to the 3d Battalion Ceylon Volunteers, and directed to join it without delay.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Promotion:

2d Battalion 13th Regiment Native Infantry.

Havildar Teekah Pandey to be Jemadar, from the 3d of June 1819, vice Bowany Sing, deceased.

The Regulations of the Service direct, (General Orders 9th November 1809) that the Commissions of Native Officers who are dismissed the Service be sent to the Adjutant General's Office, but this is not necessary in the case of Native Officers deceased. On the contrary, their Commissions should always be sent to their heirs in the same manner as the Medals they may have obtained, that their families may preserve the honorable marks of the distinction to which they had risen in the Service.

The appointment, by Lieutenant-Colonel Macmorine, on the 15th of June 1819, of Lieutenant Somerville to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry, during the absence, on leave, of Brevet-Captain Bertram, is confirmed.

Cosid Singh, Sepoy 2d Battalion 19th Regiment, and Mattadeen Pandey, 1st Battalion 23th Regiment, having been reported to be in a state of mental derangement, are to be sent from their Corps to the Hospital for Insane Natives at Moonghyr, with such assistance as the Officer Commanding in Rajpootana may consider necessary.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

Captain H. T. Tapp, 1st Battalion 1st Regiment, in extension, on Medical Certificate, from the 26th June to 10th November.

Assistant Surgeon Duff, 2d Battalion 22d Native Infantry, to the Presidency on Medical Certificate, from the 24th June to 10th August.

Erratum.—In General Orders dated 25th March last, opposite the name of Lieutenant Colonel Hennessy, in the appointments of Officers to Battalions, for "2d Battalion" read "1st Battalion."

Lieutenant Woodburn, 2d Battalion 8th Native Infantry, is directed to duty with the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment until the end of the Rains, when the Officer Commanding at Benares will give orders for his proceeding to join the Corps to which he stands posted.

Shaikh Kurreeb Eux, Trooper, lately attached to the Governor General's Body Guard, and transferred to the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry, having been prevented by illness from leaving the Presidency, and been subsequently recommended as a fit object for the Invalid Establishment, Captain Rainey will direct him to proceed to Moonghyr, to appear before the General Invaliding Committee, first adjusting all arrears due, and furnishing him with the prescribed Pay and Clothing Certificates.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

Lieutenant and Adjutant Lewis, 2d Battalion 14th Regiment, to visit the Presidency on his private affairs, from 1st July to 7th Nov.

Captain Costley, 1st Battalion 4th Regiment, to visit the Presidency on his private affairs, from 15th August to 15th February, 1820.

Ensign Glasgow and Carey, who are admitted to the Service by the foregoing Order, are appointed to do duty with the Honorable Company's European Regiment, and will proceed to join it at Dinapore immediately under the charge of Captain Conroy.

Assistant Surgeon Poyntz Stewart will join the General Hospital at the Presidency.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Promotions:

2d Battalion 22d Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemadar Shaik Loll Mahomed to be Subadar, from the 1st July 1819, vice Pursund Sing, invalided.

Havildar Shaik Munnoo to be Jemadar, from the same date, vice Loll Mahomed promoted.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence:

Surgeon Hunter, 1st Battalion 8th Regiment, on Medical Certificate, to proceed to the Presidency, from the 21st of June to 30th September.

JAMES NICOL, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

CEYLON CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to make the following Appointments in His Majesty's Civil Service on the Island of Ceylon, to bear date from the 1st of June:

Charles Scott, Esq. to be Assistant Collector of Jaffna.

Barry St. Leger, Esq. to be 2d Assist. Chief Secretary's Office.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) J. RODNEY, Chief Sec. to Govt.

Treasury Orders.

Treasury Order relating to Ostrich Feathers imported.

Treasury Chambers, London, Jan. 18, 1819.

GENTLEMEN—The Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury having under consideration a Petition, praying that a case of Ostrich Feathers, the produce of Egypt, imported from Leghorn, may be admitted to entry for home consumption; I am commanded by their Lordships to direct you until further Orders to admit the Ostrich Feathers in question, and any others similarly circumstanced, to entry for home consumption, on payment of the proper duties.

(Signed)

S. R. LUSHINGTON.

To the Commissioners of Customs.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

At Ghazee-pore, on the 21st of June, by the Rev. Mr. Palmer, Mr. H. Healy to Mrs. Mary Anne Morris.

DEATHS.

It is always a gratifying task to record the tributes paid to distinguished worth, in whatever rank of life the individuals move, or through whatever channel the expression of it is first made known. We take, therefore, the following testimony to the merits and popularity of Captain Dunbar, from an extract of a letter from Nusseerabad, dated the 21st of June, and inserted in the Hurkaru of yesterday, to add to our Obituary.

"Yesterday we buried Captain Dunbar, of the Commissariat, who died of a fever, and is the first European officer that has been interred in this quarter. He was a young gentleman of the most scientific genius, mild disposition, and most accomplished and pleasing manners; and although it did not fall to my lot to be much acquainted with him, the continual praises of every one in his favour, with the deep and real regret that is shewn by his more intimate friends, as well as every class of people here, speak more forcibly to his memory, than any expressions which I could use.

The body was attended to the grave by Brigadier Knox, and every Officer belonging to the station who was off duty. At the grave every sepoy who attended, independent of the detachment under arms, appeared to lament his loss with real sincerity. The boys of the camp old men and young, all appeared anxious to shew respect to his memory, as each thought most fitting, according to his own feelings—some by prayers, others by throwing earth on the coffin, when they saw us do it, at the words "earth to earth, ashes to ashes," &c. An old Bramin, a Subadar Major, was seen deeply in prayer at this time. He took some earth in his right hand, and, praying over it for some time, threw it into the grave. This he repeated several times, and then mixed with the crowd. A servant of the deceased was very loud in his lamentations, and he walked by the side of the coffin, apparently absorbed in grief, and joined at the grave in the above ceremony and prayers.

Our acquaintance with the apathy of the native character, tends to cast suspicions on the sincerity of the above demonstrations of sorrow; yet it is certain that if generous, kind, and humane treatment, can rouse the feelings of gratitude and affection in the native breast, the conduct of Captain Dunbar was eminently calculated to do so, and from the uniform attachment which his servants had exhibited towards him, while alive, it would be unjust to deny them the credit of being sincerely and deeply affected when they beheld his remains consigned to the silent tomb."

The following tribute is due to the character of the late Mr. Turner, whose death we noticed yesterday.

"On Wednesday, the 7th instant, in the 66th year of his age, after a long and distressing illness, which he bore with the most exemplary fortitude and resignation, Benjamin Turner, Esq. one of the Attorneys of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and the oldest British resident in Calcutta. A man of the highest honor and strictest integrity, of the warmest and most benevolent heart, a steady friend, an indulgent parent, a fond and tender husband. He was adored by his family, beloved by his friends, and esteemed and respected by society at large."

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

Lady Maria Bruce.—Count Mandeville will shortly lead to the Hymenial altar the most accomplished Lady Maria Bruce, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Aylesbury. All the marriage settlements are drawn up and finally arranged. The late Earl of Aylesbury, grandfather to the above Lady Maria, left her in his will 60,000*l.* which has been accumulating since His Lordship's death; independent of which, her father the present Earl, will add, it is said, 30,000*l.* Count Mandeville is said to be descended from a most ancient and respectable French family, the Count himself now holding the situation of Comptroller of Louis the XVIIIth's household. The Earl and Countess, and family, are expected to arrive at their house, in Grosvenor Square, in a few days, from their seat, Tottenham Park, Wiltshire, when the marriage will actually take place. [London Paper.

Lord Erskine.—The marriage of this eminent Lawyer is not generally known, although it took place so far back as October last, at Gretna Green. It is certain that little notice of this remarkable event has yet appeared in the public prints. In October His Lordship arrived at Gretna, accompanied by Miss Sarah Buck, the present Lady Erskine, by whom he had several children out of the pale of wedlock. He was dressed in fashionable female attire, with a large Leghorn bonnet and long veil. On the arrival of the officiating Priest of the Temple of Hymen, His Lordship threw off his dress, and appeared in *propria persona*; when the usual ceremony was gone through, and the parties declared husband and wife! His Lordship again put on his female vestments, and was on the point of taking his departure, when his son, the Hon'ble Thomas Erskine, made his appearance in a chaise and four; but the knot was tied, and shortly after the new married couple drove off. The bride is about 37 years, and the bridegroom nearly 70. The object of this very extraordinary step is said to be for the purpose of legalising the children of this connexion, who, according to Scottish law, cease to be illegitimate on the marriage of their parents at any time. [London Paper.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

July.	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From whence	Left
9	Mary	British	W. Smith	Boston	Feb. 3

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

(None)

Nautical Notices.

The *Peniscowles*, Captain Humble, which left Calcutta for Liverpool in May last, and quitted the Pilot on the 2d of June, after getting as far down the Bay of Bengal as lat. 13° lost her bowsprit, and was obliged to bear up for Coringa to repair, at which port she arrived on the 19th of June.

The Danish ship *Antoinette*, which left Calcutta about the same period, is reported to have put into Coringa also, to repair damages.

The free trader *Nestor* was to leave England about the end of February for Madras, where, by the latest accounts, she was daily expected.

Lord Nelson's Cockswain.—When the baggage of Lady Hamilton had been landed at Palermo, Nelson's cockswain was very active in conveying them up to the Ambassador's hotel. Lady Hamilton, after addressing the man, presented him with a moiroider, and then observed, "Now, my friend, what will you have to drink?" "Why, please your honour," said the cockswain, "I am not thirsty." "But," said her Ladyship, "Nelson's steersman must drink with me, and what will you take? a dram, a glass of grog, or a glass of punch?" "Why," said Jack, "as I am to drink with your Ladyship's honor, it wouldn't be good manners to be any ways backward, so I'll take the dram now, and will be drinking the glass of grog while your Ladyship is mixing the tumbler of punch for me."

Statement of Shipping in the River Hoogly, on the 1st of July.

	Vessels	Tons
Honorable Company's Ships,	1	1800
Free Traders,	21	9121
Country Ships, for Great Britain,	1	506
Country Ships, employed in Country Trade,	22	7855
Country Ships, for Sale or wanting Freight,	47	18991
American Vessels,	5	1482
French Vessels,	4	1963
Danish Vessels,	2	1543
Dutch Vessels,	2	406
Total,	105	42167

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